

## WAR NEWS.

## Incidents and Anecdotes of the Campaign.

## The Dead Officers.

In the battle of July 1, again soldiers of high commission rank are numbered among the dead and wounded, which shows that American officers lead—not follow their men. The loss of officers was heaviest in the actual charge on the Spanish intrenchments where fighting was desperate and hand-to-hand. This is the ordeal which tests discipline to the utmost. It is there that troops look most closely to their officers for leadership. It is there that their personal example is the most important.

It is a pathetic fact in the roll of dead and hopelessly wounded there appear the names of veteran officers who fought through the Civil war and through years of arduous Indian campaigning since then to fall on foreign soil, far from the land they loved and served so long and faithfully. Some of these older officers were on the verge of retirement. They were all accomplished soldiers and most gallant gentlemen. The country can ill spare them now, but they have died in a cause as noble as chivalrous and as holy as any for which warriors ever drew blade, in the very van of battle, face to face with the enemy.

## Loss at Santiago Small.

As compared with the loss inflicted on the United States forces by the confederates in the great battles of the civil war the loss at Santiago is small when the fact is taken into consideration that our forces in the Cuban battle were assaulting a fortified position of the enemy. In all, counting 5,000 Cubans engaged, there were approximately 24,000 troops opposed to the Spaniards. If there had been as many as 800 casualties from wounds, heat prostrations and capture that would be 3 1/2 percent.

A study of some of the great battles of the civil war will serve to show how much greater the losses were there. Here is a list of some of the principal actions:

At Gettysburg, fought July 1-3, 1863, there were 30,700 killed, 14,497 wounded, 5,434 missing, a total loss of 23,001. The entire union forces in the battle are estimated at about 80,000, giving the percentage of loss as about 30.

At Spottsylvania, fought May 8-18, 1864, there were 27,255 killed, 13,416 wounded, 22,558 missing, a total loss of 18,399. The total union forces were 130,000, giving a percentage of 14.

At the Wilderness, May 5-7, 1864, there were 22,466 killed, 12,037 wounded, 3,383 missing, a total loss of 17,666. There were 120,000 in the battle, percentage of loss 15.

At Antietam, fought Sept. 17, 1862, there were 21,088 killed, 9,549 wounded, 7,531 missing, a total of 12,410. There were 85,000 engaged, percentage of loss 15.

At Chancellorsville, fought May 1-3, 1863, there were 16,066 killed, 9,762 wounded, 6,919 missing, a total of 17,287. There were 78,000 in battle, percentage of loss 22.

At Chickamauga, fought Sept. 19-20, 1864, there were 16,556 killed, 9,749 wounded, 4,774 missing, a total of 16,179. The total engaged was 65,000, percentage of loss 25.

At Cold Harbor, fought June 1-4, 1864, there were 18,444 killed, 9,077 wounded, 18,166 missing, a total of 12,737. In battle there were 38,000, percentage of loss 33.

At Fredericksburg, fought Dec. 11-14, 1862, there were 12,844 killed, 9,600 wounded, 17,609 missing, a total of 12,653. There were 100,000 in the union forces, percent of loss 13.

At Manassas, fought August 28-30, 1862, there were 17,447 killed, 8,452 wounded, 4,263 missing, a total of 14,462. In the battle were 35,000, percentage of loss 42.

At Shiloh, fought April 6-7, 1862, there were 17,544 killed, 8,408 wounded, 2,885 missing, a total of 13,047. The number in the battle was 45,500, percentage of loss 29.

At Stones River (Murfreesboro), fought Dec. 31, 1862, there were 17,800 killed, 7,802 wounded, 3,717 missing, a total of 13,249. The number in battle was 43,000, percentage of loss 31.

At Petersburg, fought June 15-19, 1864, there were 16,888 killed, 8,513 wounded, 1,866 missing, a total of 11,265. The number in battle was 100,000, percentage of loss 11.—[The Sun.]

## The Reina Mercedes Destroyed.

The destruction of the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes Monday, July 4, accounts for the last ship of Admiral Cervera's once splendid squadron. She lies in plain view with her bow resting on the base of the beach under Morro. Part of her hull is above water and her mast and two stacks are out of water. It is not known how many were on board, whether they attempted to escape from the harbor or whether the Spaniards tried to sink her near the hull of the Mermaid and thus block the entrance to prevent the Americans from getting in.

Her sinking was most dramatic. Just after midnight she was seen drifting slowly out of the narrow entrance by one of the American scouts. In a moment the fleet was ablaze with signals, and almost instantly a awful rain of shells was hammering down upon her. It is not known whether she returned the fire, but the land batteries opened, and one shell fell in the Indiana's forward deck, exploding below. The explosion occurred in the men's sleeping rooms, but all were at quarters and none were hurt. No other American ship was hit during the engagement or incident, which lasted only a few minutes.

## Alphonso Captured.

The Spanish cruiser Alphonso XII, which left Havana harbor July 6, proceeded eight miles to the westward before she was discovered by the American blockading squadron. The latter then gave chase to her.

The cruiser attempted to enter Mariel, but stranded at the entrance of the port. The enemy fired 500 shots at her until she set her on fire. Detachments of infantry and artillery hastened to the shore and saved her crew and part of her cargo. Two of the crew were wounded. The cruiser is a total loss. The Alphonso XII, which has been of no service to Spain in this war, and has lain most of the time, since the destruction of the Maine, in the harbor of Havana with her engines out, was a small unprotected cruiser of 3,000 tons, 273 feet long, 4,800 horse power. Her armament was six 6.2-inch Hotchkiss rifles, two 6-inch guns, six quick fire 3-pounders, four 3-pounders, and five machine guns. Some

of these guns, it has been reported, were removed from her to strengthen the defenses of Havana. The Alphonso XII was built at Ferrol in 1887.—[New York Sun.]

## Attempted to Escape.

About 50 of the 400 Spanish prisoners on the United States auxiliary cruiser Harvard made an attempt to escape in some way a number of them secured guns and made a wild dash for liberty from the storage where they were confined. Their rush was met by the deadly bullets of the guards and six were killed and 15 wounded. The firing ended the mutiny. No American was hurt.

## Prize Vessels Sold.

The following prize sailing vessels, captured by the American navy, were sold at auction at Key West, Fla., June 27: The Severita, \$13,500; Santiago Apostol, \$27,000; Ferdinandina, \$5,000; Espana, \$13,100; Poder du Dos, \$10,100; Antonio Suarez, \$12,600; Orient, \$3,500; Quatro de Septiembre, \$4,700; Antonio Y. Paez, \$19,100; Lota, \$8,000; Eragracin, \$100; Buquia, \$4,900; Mascota, \$3,000; Tres Hermanos, \$5,750; Pinerio, \$10,700; Sofia, \$15,500; Mathilde, \$16,000; Candita, \$9,500. The brig, Fragueta, \$920; barkentine, Loranzo of 281 tons net, \$30,100; bark Carlos F. Russ, 524 tons net, \$13,100; steamer Ambrosia Bolivar of over 106 tons net, \$4,350. The prices brought were generally better than expected.

## First Veteran to Enlist.

So far as can be learned the first veteran of the Civil war to enlist as a private in the war with Spain was enrolled at the Manchester, N. H., recruiting office on Wednesday morning. He is John Caten and his home is in Nashua. Mr. Caten is a native of New Hampshire and is a member of General Foster post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Nashua. He served two years in the Union Army, in company G, Seventh New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted as a private, at Concord, Sept. 1, 1863, when barely 15 years old, and was mustered out as a private on July 29, 1865, at the close of the war. He took part in the assault on Fort Wagner, in which Colonel Putnam, the regimental commander, was killed, and at the siege of Petersburg had a part of one ear shot away.

Mr. Caten is a strong, vigorous looking man of medium height and says he is as ready to fight as he was when a boy. He does not look his age by ten years. He went before the medical examiners on Tuesday evening and had no difficulty in passing.

## Dewey Returns Thanks.

The following letter was received at Montpelier Friday from Admiral George Dewey to Fred A. Howland, clerk of the House of Representatives:

"U. S. Naval Force on Asiatic Station. Flagship Olympia, Cavite, P. I., May 26, 98.

Sir:—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of May 12 in which you inform me of the action of the legislature of my native state in connection with the victory of the squadron under my command over the Spanish forces in the bay of Manila on May 1st.

I beg you will convey my thanks and high appreciation to the governor and officers of the two houses.

## Very truly yours,

GEORGE DEWEY.

## Another Dewey Anecdote

Admiral George Dewey entered the academy at Annapolis with a hatred of lying. He went into the service with this feeling intensified, and in all the years he has been at sea he has been lenient with Jack for every offense but this. A blue-jacket who made a cruise with him tells this characteristic story in the New York Sun:

"We hadn't been to sea with him long before we got next to how he despised a liar. One of the petty officers went ashore at Gibraltar, got mixed up with the soldiers in the cantenas on the hill, and came off to the ship paralyzed. He went before the captain at the mast the next morning. He gave Dewey the 'two beans-and-a-bush' yarn. 'You're lying, my man,' said Dewey; 'you were very drunk. I myself heard you at in my cabin. I will not have my men lie to me. I don't expect to find total abstinence in a man-of-war crew. But I do expect them to tell me the truth, and I am going to have them tell me the truth. Had you told me candidly that you took a drop too much on your liberty, you'd have been forward by this time, for you, at least, returned to the ship. For lying you get ten days in irons. Let me have the truth hereafter. I am told you are a good seaman. A good seaman has no business lying.' After that there were few liars aboard who did not throw themselves on the mercy of the court when they walked up to the stick before Dewey, and none of us ever lost an evening by it. He'd have to punish the 'two beans-and-a-bush' yarn, but he had a great way of ordering the release of men he had to sentence to the brig before their time was half worked out."

## Smokeless Powder for the Navy.

All the secondary batteries and rapid guns of the navy will soon be provided with an ample supply of smokeless powder. Several of the ships have been fitted out with full magazines for all their guns, and gradually others are being provided as well. Four vessels with Admiral Sampson's fleet have been furnished with this powder, and the Philadelphia, which goes in commission at Mare Island at once, and all the auxiliary cruisers that have been returned lately to home ports have been equipped as well. Within a few weeks it is expected that every vessel of the service will have sufficient smokeless powder on board for all guns up to and including the 6-inch type, and that soon afterwards there will be enough on hand for the 8 and 10 inch guns of some ships.

For the present the navy department will distribute the powder as fast as received for the lighter guns, which are used more often and require lighter charges. The Newark is one of the latest vessels to be equipped throughout with smokeless powder, and the Marblehead, under Capt. McCalla, has had it in her magazines throughout the war. The fine target practice made by the Newark is also accounted for by the fact that she has used smokeless powder. Deliveries are being made now at the rate of 5,000 pounds a week by the two concerns having the contract. One day's output would not have been enough to supply alone the 13-inch guns fired in the chase of the Spanish fleet July 3.—[New York Sun.]

By the retirement of Rear Admiral Kirkland, who has reached the age of limit, all naval officers of the line go up

one number. Acting Rear Admiral Sampson, who in the line was head of the list of Captains, passes up to the foot of the list of Commodores. The Naval Examining Board, composed of Rear Admirals Franklin, Sicard and Matthews, passed on Sampson's record last Wednesday, and approved the recommendation of promotion. This action was a formal one of naval routine, and has no special significance.

News came to Washington July 6, that Gen. Shafter had arranged the exchange of Hobson and his party, which produced gratification, especially in view of the fact that the Hobson party has the climatic fever, and the difficulty encountered in the last, as in the first, attempt to secure the exchange.

One of the heroes of the naval battle at Santiago was Lieutenant Commander Wainwright, who was the executive officer of the Maine at the time she was destroyed. His vessel was the Gloucester, formerly J. P. Morgan's yacht Corsair. The yacht was so small that the people of Gloucester made an indignant protest against naming her after their city. The Gloucester was well in shore when the battle began, and at one time she was the target for the Morro batteries, the big guns of the Vizcaya and the rapid fire of the torpedo boat destroyers. She came out of the action unscathed, however, sank the torpedo boat destroyers, and took aboard Admiral Cervera and a large number of prisoners.

One of the correspondents tells an amusing story, good enough to be true, of what happened when Capt. Glass of the Charleston, on his way to Manila with the first relief expedition, stopped at Guajan, the chief town of the Ladrone Islands, and demanded their surrender. The blank shots fired by the Charleston were taken by Gov. Marina to be a salute and he sent off a boat to carry his thanks and say that he had no powder with which to return the compliment. Nobody on the islands knew anything about the war between Spain and the United States, and when Capt. Glass sent Gov. Marina orders to come aboard the Charleston that official innocently answered that he could not accept the invitation because the law of Spain forbade him to set foot on the islands. His surprise may be imagined when a force of United States marines was landed, the stars and stripes were run up, and he and his subordinate officers were carried off to Manila. The Ladrone are a group of small islands with a population of about 10,000.

Gen. Merritt's son, Henry, who has been a student at Stanford University for a couple of years, has successfully passed an examination for Second Lieutenant in the army.

## Latest News.

The following dispatch from General Shafter was received at Washington Tuesday:

Playa del Este, via Hayti, July 12.

It has been very quiet, but little fighting. A flag of truce up since 2 o'clock considering proposition for surrendering, now that I have town surrounded on the north; lines were completed at 5 p. m. by Gen. Ludlow right down to the bay. The line is rather thin, but will have strengthened in the morning by General Hunt, who has just arrived at headquarters. Only three or four casualties. No one killed so far as I can learn. Expect to have two of the new batteries in position tomorrow. Great deal of suffering among the people who have gone out of Santiago. Am doing my best to relieve, but not entirely successful.

SHAFTER.

## Senator Sagasta's Resignation.

Under date of July 12 the Madrid correspondent of the London Times telegraphed to his paper as follows:

"Senator Sagasta went to the palace today and tendered his resignation, and that of the cabinet. It is said that he advised the Queen Regent to appoint a new cabinet, largely consisting of the military element, would not necessarily mean the adoption of a warlike policy, but probably the reverse."

"It is generally expected that the resignation will be accepted, but the result may possibly be merely a partial reconstruction of the cabinet. The ministers are now in council, and Senator Sagasta has doubtless communicated to them an account of the audience with the Queen Regent."

## Conditions of Peace.

It is asserted that the United States makes the following demands as conditions of peace:

First, the possession of Cuba and Porto Rico, with a port in the Canaries.

Second, An indemnity of \$48,000,000 (about \$240,000,000).

Third, The retention of the Philippines as a guarantee of the payment of the indemnity.

These terms are regarded as impossible.

## Thanked God for Their Victory.

A notable incident of the war occurred after the capture of Cervera's fleet, and is told in the press dispatches as follows: Commodore Schley, coming alongside the Texas from the Cristobal Colon, in his gig, called out cheerily:—

"It was a nice fight, Jack, wasn't it?"

The veterans of the Texas lined up and gave three hearty cheers and a tiger for their old commander-in-chief.

Capt. Philip called all hands to the quarter deck and with bared head thanked God for the almost bloodless victory.

"I want to make a public acknowledgment here," he said, "that I believe in God the Father Almighty. I want all you officers and men to lift your hats and from your hearts offer silent thanks to the Almighty."

## All Hats Were Off.

There was a moment or two of absolute silence, and then the overwrought feelings of the ship's company relieved themselves in three hearty cheers for their beloved commander.

A dispatch dated July 11 says that Major General Shafter believes that the main body of the Spanish army has abandoned Santiago, and that it now is fleeing to the westward. It is the expectation that the American army will be in full possession of the city by noon Tuesday.

## Collision at Sea.

In one of the thick fogs which at this time of the year hangs like a pall over the Grand Banks and Sable Island in the North Atlantic, occurred, on the early morning of July 4, one of the most appalling ocean disasters in the history of the world.

Without a moment's warning the great French liner La Bourgogne with 725

souls on board, was run down by the iron sailing ship Cromartyshire and such a terrific hole was torn in the big steamer's port side that she sank within half an hour, carrying with her to the ocean's bottom over 500 of her passengers and crew. Those who were not drawn down in the fearful whirlpool struggled and fought for life until 163 were at length rescued from death by the crew of the Cromartyshire, which ship survived the collision. If the words of the passengers who were dragged aboard the Cromartyshire and later brought into port by the steamer Grecian are to be believed, the last few minutes on board the Bourgogne witnessed some of the most terrible scenes of horror and cruelty that have blotted the history of a civilized race. Instead of the heroic discipline which so often has been a bright feature of such awful moments, the crew of the steamer fought like demons for the few life boats and rafts, battering the helpless passengers away from their only means of salvation, with the result that the strong overcame the weak and the list of 163 were contained in one of but one lifeboat.

The disaster occurred at 5 o'clock in the morning of Monday, July 4, about 60 miles south of Sable Island. The Bourgogne had left New York bound for Havre on the previous Saturday while the Cromartyshire was on her way from Glasgow with a crew of 21 men. Although the Trans-Atlantic steamers all have a definite course, the Bourgogne was to all accounts, forty miles or more to the north of the steamer lines.

The Captain of the Bourgogne acted like a hero, doing everything he could possibly do, up to the very last moment, and stayed by his vessel in command as she sank.

One of the passengers says: "The crew were cruel in their conduct towards the passengers. I was unable to get in any one of the steamer's boats when I came on deck, being shoved away by the sailors. I saw many of my friends being prevented from getting into the boats by the sailors."

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

The directors met Monday evening and transacted the usual business. The following were appointed to act as the lecture course committee for the ensuing year: C. H. Horton, Arthur F. Stone, Frank H. Brooks, Charles W. Ruiter, D. Y. Comstock, Charles W. Steele.

The membership committee held a meeting on Monday evening and several new members were received.

All those interested in forming a golf club this season are requested to leave their names with secretary Coburn at the Y. M. C. A.

## Perfecting the Phonograph.

Mr. and Mrs. William S. Boynton entertained a few of their friends last evening in a most novel and pleasing manner. The party was given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Eastman of Brooklyn and Mr. Eastman entertained the guests by exhibiting an especially fine phonograph. He has invented a recording diaphragm which gives much better results than the one invented by Edison and by means of which the voice or music can be produced in a remarkably clear manner. By actual test an ordinary tone has been heard 120 feet away from the machine and even a whisper can be distinctly heard at that distance.

## Postage Stamp Notes.

These are busy days for the stamp collectors and they hardly keep up with Uncle Sam's various issues. The surcharged one and two cent revenue stamps are being sold by the dealers at ten cents each and a number of the collectors are hoarding them for speculation. The one cent surcharged stamps will be the rarer as they are only used by the express and telegraph companies. The new issue of revenue stamps are rouletted, but it is announced that after the rush is over the sheets will be perforated.

Periodical and newspaper stamps were discontinued July 1 and in Boston the \$5 and \$10 newspaper stamps were surcharged for use as revenues. The government forbade postmasters selling these stamps to collectors but there is hardly a collection in town of any size that has not a number of these stamps in it.

Another new ruling of the department is that private postal cards can be sent by mail for one cent. They must be of the same quality and size of present card and can be printed on white, cream, light gray or light buff cards. We venture to say that this idea will prove popular with philatelists. Then to add to the good work Uncle Sam will hereafter insure registered letters to the value of \$10.00.

Postmaster Bundy has sent in a requisition for the new Omaha stamps and expects a consignment in about a week. On each stamp is a scene of life descriptive of the far West. The one-cent stamp is light green in color and has a picture entitled "Marquette on the Mississippi." The two-cent stamp is copper red and its picture is "Farming in the West;" the four-cent is orange, with a picture of "An Indian Hunting the Buffalo." The five-cent is dark blue with a picture of "Fremont on the Rocky Mountains;" the eight-cent is dark lilac with "Troops Guarding a Train;" the 10-cent is slate colored and has a picture of "Hardships of Emigrants;" the 50-cent is olive in color with a "Western Mining Prospector;" the \$1 is blue with "Western cattle in a storm," and the \$2 is light brown with a picture of the "Mississippi River and Bridge." The stamps are of the same size as the Columbian.

Among the changes that will interest collectors is the new one-cent reply card and a change in the shade in the 5-cent blue. The 4-cent will hereafter be printed in red-brown which will require a change in the color of the 6-cent. The 10-cent will also be changed soon. The war will cause many changes and new issues may be looked for in the Hawaiian Islands and possibly the Danish West Indies and the head of the baby king of Spain will soon disappear from the stamps of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. Taking it all around the war will give a great impetus to stamp collecting.

## The Ice Chain.

Several St. Johnsbury people who contributed to Miss Schneek's endless chain will be interested to know that the chain has grown to such proportions that she is now trying to break it. Each one who received one of her letters was to send 10 cents for an ice fund for the Red Cross Society and then write four other letters to their friends. Mail comes to her office in Babylon, L. I., so fast that it cannot be handled. The average is 4000 letters a day and it is carried to her home in clothes baskets. The postmaster is wild, the chief of police angry and the entire populace is getting excited over the chain. Letters have come from every state in the Union, Cuba and Mexico, President and Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. James A. Garfield and other notables have contributed. The endless chain is a great mathematical wonder. When the multiplier is four and the series continued to 20 if everybody answers the letters Miss Schneek will then have received 1,099,511,627,776 letters. But of course the chain is broken in many places and the total greatly decreased.

## The Barton Concert.

The Barton Monitor gives the following report of the concert given by the Thalian Concert Company at Barton last week. Two members of the company are popular St. Johnsbury young ladies, and Miss Currier will be remembered as a student at the Academy:

"The concert given last Tuesday evening by the Thalian Concert Company, was one of the most enjoyable entertainments given here for some time. The company was composed of Miss Florence Currier, pianist, Miss Maud Mossman, violinist, Miss Emma Shufelt, soprano, and Miss Elsie Ranney, reader. Miss Currier rendered difficult and pleasing selections in a most praiseworthy manner, and showed marked ability in the profession which she has chosen. The numbers on the programme given by Miss Shufelt were in good taste and well received by the audience. Miss Ranney's recitations made a pleasant variation in the programme. Miss Mossman is a graduate of the Emerson School of Oratory, and is an excellent elocutionist. Altogether this concert was of very high order and well worthy the attention of any audience."

## Gifts to Sunset Home.

Owing to a misunderstanding no report of contributions to the Home has been recently published in the CALEDONIAN, and the result of the omission is beginning to prove the wisdom of offering frequent gift lists to the public. Under the present date, July 12, only a general account will be rendered, without specification of quantities. The latter are usually given by reason of their suggestiveness of what is needed and of the small amounts which are helpful and welcome.

Donors to the support of the institution from Dec. 1, 1897, to July 12, 1898, are as follows: Mrs. C. Bacon, Mrs. H. C. Bates, Mrs. D. Boynton, Mrs. F. H. Brooks, F. J. Clement (40 pounds of beef), North church social committee, Mrs. Farrell, Mrs. Horace Fairbanks, Mrs. Henry Fairbanks, E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., E. Hall, C. H. Higgins, Mrs. T. M. Howard, Miss Annie Ide, Miss Kate Kidder, E. M. Massey, Mrs. Matthews, Mrs. Dr. Newell, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Robinson, Mrs. J. Ross, Spaulding Bros. (box of raisins), Mrs. C. M. Stone, Mrs. D. Streeter, Mrs. Warden, Mrs. White, Mrs. Willey, an unknown friend (3 baskets of strawberries). The contributions consisted chiefly of vegetables, groceries, including canned and fresh fruit, meats, milk and cream.

Flowers from Mrs. F. H. Brooks and the Episcopal and North churches. A potted palm at Easter from Miss Marion Stewart of New York city; 36 plants for a bed, Mrs. Horace Fairbanks; a tub of plants, L. G. Lockwood. Newspapers as usual, with the pleasant addition of the Lyndonville Journal. All these gifts are gratefully acknowledged.

By order of Mrs. J. M. Boyce, visitor for the month of July.

## Lost His Wife.

The following very unique advertisement has been displayed in the post office the past week and has attracted much attention. The lettering is done with a brush and all the letters are capitals. Here is the adv:

Lost. Is there any one that can tell where my wife is if so please rite and send FULL address and I will do the fair thing address all letters

C. L. MONGER, Benson, Vt.

## Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Flint Bros.

## No Cripe

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take

and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists, 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

CONCORD DYE HOUSE, 32 Warren St., Concord, N.H. Garment dyeing and cleansing in all branches. Lace current cleansing a specialty. No frames used thus avoiding all hook marks. Goods sent Mondays will be returned by the following day.

H. H. GARR, Agent

for St. Johnsbury.

## Why Not Have a 99 Wheel?

The roads are at their best, and if you have a light wheel you will enjoy riding more than ever. Come in and see my new '99 ORIENT the 1.30.

W. W. S. BROWNE, St. Johnsbury, Vermont.

## A WIDOW'S MITE.

Very often this consists entirely of the insurance left by her husband. How would it be with your wife?

Insurance that insures for all time, can be had here. Prices never increase, but instead, decrease every year. Investigate my claim of having the Best Company in the world.

CHAS. S. HASTINGS, GEN. AGT.,

Over Post Office.

## Busy Career Ended.

Washington, July 12.—Admiral Ammen, whose death was reported Monday, was executive officer of the North Atlantic blockading squadron at the outbreak of the rebellion. At the reduction of Port Royal, Nov. 7, 1861, he commanded the Seneca, of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, and was sent ashore to hoist the Union flag over the surrendered forts and to hold them till the army took possession. He commanded the forces entering via Whale branch in the attack on Port Royal ferry, and was also engaged in the operations against Fernandina. He commanded the Patapsco in the attack on Fort McAllister and Fort Sumter. In May, 1864, he was ordered to Aspinwall in command of 220 seamen as passengers on board the California passenger steamer, Ocean Queen. Two days out from New York a well organized mutiny was suppressed by him, aided by several officers and a few volunteers among the passengers. Subsequently Admiral Ammen participated in the two attacks on Fort Fisher in the winter of 1864-65. He reached the grade of rear admiral in 1887. Of his service 21 years and one month were spent at sea.

## Cabinet Goes Out.

London, July 12.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says: "Sagasta went to the palace Monday and tendered his resignation and that of the cabinet. It is said that he advised the queen regent to appoint a new cabinet, largely consisting of the military element, which would not necessarily mean the adoption of a warlike policy, but probably the reverse."

It is generally expected that the resignation will be accepted; but the result may possibly be merely a partial reconstruction of the cabinet. On leaving the cabinet council, the ministers declared that they had mutually engaged to maintain the strictest reserve on the subject of their deliberations. Duke Almodovar, minister of foreign affairs, had an audience with the queen regent, and subsequently an important conference